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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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THE SITUATION.

The Battles near Metz-The Slege of Strasburg-A Prussian Advance in the South-east of France-Alleged Occupation of Besancen, and Threatening of Paris by the Belfert

Last night's despatches leave the situation in Europe in great uncertainty. Among the things that can be counted on as assured is the fact that the French have not abandoned Metz. although it would appear that they have abandoned the line of the Moselle. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 14th, the Emperor. accompanied by "the tranquil infant," left Metz for Verdun, a strongly fortified town about thirty miles west of Metz, on the railroad to Rheims. He left behind him a considerable garrison, and a proclamation charging it "never to allow the enemy to take possession of this bulwark of France.

The Battles venr Metz. Later in the day, it would appear that such of the army as were in the neighborhood of Metz attempted to cross to the left or west bank of the Moselle, to accompany the Emperor in his retreat towards Chalons, but while they were crossing the river, the Prussians under General Von Steinmetz fell upon them in great force and a battle ensued, lasting, according to Napoleon's own account, about four hours. The result of the fight, according to the Emperor's own bulletin, was a repulse of the Prussians with a great loss to them. But King William, who is rather better authority, declares that victory was on the Prussian side; and unofficial from Forbach, now in the possession of the Prussians, state that the French were thrown into great confusion, and were routed with great slaughter, after having made a gallant stand. None of the reports received up to the time at which we write give the exact locality of the conflict or the subsequent movements of either army. Napoleon's bulletin announcing a French victory was dated 10 P. M. of August 14, at Longueville, which is on the railroad from Frouard to Chalons, about 30 miles south of Verdun, the place for which he started on leaving Metz at 2 o'clock in the morning, and accessible from Metz or Verdun only by making a long railroad circuit through Chalons. What took Napoleon to Longueville, and how he got there, are still mysterious. Advices from Paris state that the corps of Generals L'Admirault and De Caen were engaged in this conflict on the French side, and announce the arrival of the Emperor and the Infant at Verdun, thus further complicating the movements of the Imperial warriors.

And directly on top of the conflicting bulletins about the battle at the passage of the Moselle come reports from Luxemburg of another conflict in the neighborhood of Metz, as having been fought yesterday morning, lasting from four o'clock until nine, and resulting in a Prussian victory. This alleged battle is even more mysterious than that of Sunday, and will probably turn out to have been the same affair.

Advices from the Prussian side state that the second line of the German army, composed almost wholly of Prussian troops, is moving forward to support the first line, which has now advanced so far into the enemy's country. The Paris Temps of yesterday gives a slight clue to the movements of both armles by stating that the object of the Prussians was to get between Metz and its base of supplies, this object being defeated by the repulse of the invaders and the failure of their attempt to prevent the French from crossing to the west bank of the Moselle.

The Siege of Strasburg.

Advices from the neighborhood of Strasburg, through French sources, state that the Prussians do not appear to really intend to besiege that fortress, being desirous merely of cutting off its supplies, for which purpose they have blown up the bridges and otherwise tampered with the railway to Basel. The city, it is claimed, is fully garrisoned and provisioned for a siege, and the supply of water is under the control of the authorities and cannot be cut off.

Prussian Movements in the Soucaeast of On August 9th there were reports that the Prussians had occupied Mulhausen, an important city of 30,000 inhabitants, situated at the intersection of the Rhone and Rhine Canal by the railroad from Strasburg to Basel, 61 miles S. S. W. of the former place, and about 12 miles from the Baden frontier. Only a few days ago, however, it was reported that the French still held Mulhausen, and now comes another report from Carlsruhe that the Prussians have occupied it and Besageon. The latter is a stro gly fortified city of about 45,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Doubs and on the

through the city. Forty-five miles to the northeast of Besancon, and on the railroad named, is situated the fortress of Belfort, the southern point of the French front. The fortifications of this place are very formidable, 20,000 m a scarcely sufficing to man them. As the country between Belfort and Paris is flat and open, and contains but one obstacle to the march of a hostile army on Paris by this route-the fortified town of Langres, situated near the source of the river Marne, about 65 miles W. N. W. of Belfort—the alleged movement of the Prussians upon Besancon is full of peril to the French. This very fact causes us to doubt the truth of the report that a considerable portion of the enemy has been permitted to advance to this point without encountering a French force. Belfort is almost directly west of Basel, and just to the southeast there is a projection in the Swiss frontier, bringing it within fifteen miles of the border, so that the alleged Prussian advance would have to pass within a few miles of Belfort, or pass to the north of that fortress through the southern spur of the Vosges. The same despatch which speaks of the advance on Mulhausen and Besaucon, states that 100,000 of the Prussian Landwehr are crossing the frontier, but does not intimate whether or not this advance is being made in

support of the movement to the south of Belfort Among the practicable routes from Germany to Paris is this by way of Belfort, and it was to guard against the advance of a hostile army in this direction that persistent efforts have been made to strengthen the fortifications of Belfort. After many changes in ownership during a period of six hundred years, the town was finally ceded to France by Austria by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. The defenses were then taken in hand by Vauban, who enclosed the town and citadel within a bastioned wall completely hiding the former from view. The works as they now exist were only finished about forty years ago, when two additional lines or circles of defence were added by General de Bellouet, by which it was thought Belfort had been made a position of equal strength with Metz and Strasburg.

THE LATEST.

The Second Battle Near Metz. Despatches from Berlin under our Second Edition head give some particulars of the second encounter near Metz, which took place late yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a decided Prussian victory. The 1st and 7th Corps of the Prussian army, which, at last accounts, were under the command respectively of Generals von Manteuffel and Von Zastrow, after inflicting a loss of 4000 on the French, drove them inside their walls, and subsequently a grand reconnoissance, under King William in person, was maintained for some hours, within two lines of the French defenses, without an effort being made to dislodge the Prussians.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ADVICES TO AUGUST 6.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship City of Brussels, we have advices by mail from Europe to the 6th of August.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Financial Aspect of the France-Prussian Struggle. The London Spectator has the following remarks on the financial aspect of the war be-

tween France and Prussia:-It is clear, we think, that the war for the time it lasts must be one of the most costly which has ever been waged. This is an inevitable consequence of the magnitude of the armies that are to fight. The Italian war of 1859 cost France at least £30,000,000, though it lasted only six weeks, and France made no such effort as she will now be called upon to make. Prussis in 1866 spent nearly as much on three weeks' actual campaigning, and in spite of requisitions on all her neighbors, recourse to borrowing was still necessary to make good the exhaustion of

her treasury.

But Prussia in 1866 was only half the power with which France now enters the lists, and had no equal antagonist to cope with. It is plain that if these previous wars, short as they were. were so expensive, the cost to either combatant will now be vastly in excess. What it may mount up to we almost fear to put into figures, The parliaments of each power have begun by voting credits for £25,000,000, or rather more, apiece, but even these large sums will be mere

The only parallel we can think of is that of the American civil war, when the North, which by itself was hardly so great a State as either France or Prussia, kept a million of men under arms at a cost of not less than £200,000,000 a year. Much of this expense was caused by high pay and bountles, a waste not likely to be so heavy under the better organization of the combatants now engaged; but if we say £100,000,000 a year to keep a million of men fighting in Europe, we should be far within the mark.

The normal army budget of either combatan is nearly £15,000,000, and war will at once treble and quadruple this by increasing the men under arms who have to be equipped and fed. On this account alone there will be an additional expense of £20,000,000 or £25,000,000 to each State by the change from a "peace" to a war footing, and it is not extravagant to estimate the wear and tear of a war-the ammunition spent, the gunpowder blown away, the loss of aderiel, the cost of transport, the extra expenditure for supplies in haste-to be at least double

that amount. That the war will cost each party from £6,000,000 to £10,000,000 a month, besides its ordinary war budget, is a very moderate calculation. No doubt each side has been preparing since 1866, accumulating stores and supplies victualing fortresses, and otherwise anticipating the current expenses of a war. But the amount thus anticipated would be a mere trifle in the layish outlay of a few months' fighting. The war will not last many weeks before both combatants have spent above twenty millions spiece, and in a very few months the figure on

each side may sum up to the hundred millions. Both powers are good for many months' war, even at the tremendous rate of expenditure involved. There is certainly no doubt about France, in spite of the chronic deficits and in-creasing debt which have been characteristic of the empire. French finance has been dreadfully mismanaged, and the people have heavy taxes to bear from which economy would have saved them; but when all is said, the hard fact remains that there still is capacity in France to bear a heavy additional load—the French revenue is elastic, and a few years' natural increase will provide for a good deal more interest. the annual growth at three quarters of a million only, which is under the mark, the progress of ten years would nearly cover the annual interest of the loans required for a war expenditure

of £200,000,000. Rhone and Rhine Canal, about 65 miles southwest of Mulhausen and Basel. It contains
a citadel which stands on a high rock
and is regarded as impregnable. The railroad
from Mulhausen to Chalons-sur-Saone passes

of 1200,000,000.

Of course the French Government would not be able to borrow all that at four per cent, but the anticipation of another year or two's recevery of revenue would permit the offer of a higher rate. There is this further consideration, that a great war, such as is implied by an expen-

d'ture of £200,000,000 in a few months, would probably leave the combatants in such a state that economy in other expenditure would not be difficult. At present the cost of governing France, apart from the debt and the departmental and local budgets, is something like £50,000,000 a year; and in England we spend less than £40,000,000, though all our salaries are on a higher scale. Clearly France need not be undone by an addition of eight or ten millions to the annual interest of its debt, when economy is so practicable and its revenue is so elastic. It is true that after such a war, its debt, which upwards of £500,000,000 now, would equal or surpass that of England: but France in 1870 is certainly a more powerful State than England

Turning to Prussia-or, as we should rather say, Germany—we can see no trace of inability to make at least an equal effort. The antagonist of France displays a curious equality with it in almost all financial conditions except one, in which it is strikingly superior to France. In population, to begin with, the North German Confederation and the South German States allied with it number about the same as France. The Confederation itself includes 30,000,000; Baden, 1,450,000; Wurtemberg, 1,750,000; and Bavaria, 4,800,000. Total, 38,000,000. And the last census of France in 1866 gives exactly the same figure.

In economical advancement the two countries are, moreover, about the same; they are two-tbirds agricultural, and though Germany has more ships, and more coal and manufactures, yet as French agriculture is naturally more productive, the two States may be considered very nearly balanced. The aggregate budgets of Germany, again, approach very closely that of France in bulk. The gross revenue of the Confederation is £40,000,000, and of the other States £12,000,000—total, £52,000,000; which, with the smaller debt of Germany—the one point where Germany is superior-leaves as much as in France for all the purposes of government. Oddly enough, the expenditure on the two armies is about the same. France spends between thirteen and fourteen millions sterling, and Germany between twelve and thirteen millions, no very striking difference, though it should be noted that the French have lately had a great deal of extraordinary expendi-ture besides. But even if Germany is not so rich as France, her resources are much less pledged. The total debt of the confederated and South-German states is under £200 000,000, about one-third of that of France, so that there is a margin of £400,000,000 to draw upon before they become as indebted as France now is. It cannot be thought, then, that Germany any more than Erance, is financially unfit for the

struggle now about to begin. Germany has a smaller revenue than France, because its people in proportion to their means are less burdened; and it needs a smaller revenue, because it has less debt, and is also more economical. Its margin will be so much the greater for an indefinitely protracted struggle. At the same time, the resources of France are such, that long before financial exhaustion comes to it, both combatants will probably enough be weary of the strife.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Export of Ammanttlon.

The London Times declares that it is a matter perfectly within England's own competence to abstain from supplying warlike munitions to either side in the contest; and, whatever the practice hitherto observed, it cannot but be desirable to adopt this course. It is a course of action, indeed, which can by no pretence be desirable to action. manded as of right. Prussia would be the last power which could claim any abandonment of neutral rights in this respect, since throughout the Crimean war she afforded the Russian Government every possible facility for the purchase and transit of warlike stores. There is nothing in international law to prohibit the manufactories of Belgium being equally employed at this moment both by Prussia and France. Russian Sympathies.

A correspondent at Warsaw, writing on the 24th ult., says:—"War is now the universal talk here, and the Poles, sauguine as ever, in spite of their repeated disappointments, are again beginning to hope for a chance of recovering themselves. As for the Russians, they are divided into two parties. The military want war, and sympathize with France; the Government seems the present to have decided for neutrality, but it has a strong leaning towards Prussia. have heard a report, on pretty good authority, that a number of Russian soldiers have been sent to Thorn to serve in the Prussian army, of course with the Prussian uniform and in Prussian pay. Other sign of war there is none: and it is certain that the old Russian party, which is very influential at Court, wishes Russia to be The Scandinavian Powers.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes:—"The Russian Government have been very urgent in dissuading King Christian from abandoning the attitude of neutrality he has hitherto been enabled to preserve. They have warned him distinctly that in the event of a sudden termination of the war there is imminent danger of Prussia insisting upon being compensated for her losses by the annexation of the residue of the Danish territories; and that in that case the Czar would insist upon corresponding cession on the opposite side of the sound. The Court of Stockholm knows this, and is in a great fright. The King of Denmark has allowed his brother, as hostage, to take service in the Prussian army; but the popular feeling, both in Denmark and Sweden, is becoming uncontrollable, and the Governments will be ere long swept into the vortex.' England's Neutrality.

The London correspondent of the Constitutionnel, who signs his letters "John Wilkson, has sent the following communication to that

To give your readers an idea of the impossibility of England breaking her neutrality, we may cite an example which shows the chaos into which the organization of the army has fallen. A few days ago a detachment of artillery was sent from Woolwich to Aldershot to bring back some guns to the depot, but the carriages were so damaged that it was found necessary to spike the guns. It was with the greatest difficulty that the carriages, whose planks were disjointed, and whose wheels only held on by a miracle, were carried away. We are assured that the whole war material is in the same coadition. There is a want of ammunition: the weapons (Snider and Martini) are greatly inferior to those of France or Prussia. It is not an army, it's a ruin." Evidently "Wilkson" is not

The Daily News congratulates Italy on the removal of the French garrison from Rome. It remains to be seen whether the Pope can hold his own against his subjects by the aid of his miscellaneous army after the departure of the French. Nor is it impossible that the ultimate result may be the establishment of an Italian garrison at Rome under General La Marmora, who is already designated for a command on the Papal frontier, and whose presence in Rome at the head of his troops would not perhaps be so disagreeable to the Pope as the reappearance of Garibaldian volunteers within a day's march of the Vatican. Another consequence of the war

The French Party in Italy. The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"As an evidence of the spirit of the French party in Italy, and the straits to which their line of policy obliges them to resort, it is said that General La Marmora, who is the leader of this section of politicians, is now engaged on a publication which is to exhibit the opinions of the Prussian press on the Italian army in the campaign of 1866. These criticisms and the judgment of the Berlin War Office are certainly not flattering testimonies to the state of discipline, or, indeed, the

valor of the army, and will not fail at this moment to produce an unfavorable feeling toward Germany. The urgent demands for prompt action which the Prussian Cabinet so pressingly forced upon the military authorities in Italy, and which were not always models of forcearance or delicacy in their tone, will now be held and a cylidages of the insulting sprint of an arrow up as evidence of the insulting spirit of an arrogant and exacting ally, and, if read without connection of the circumstances which called them forth, will very easily be received as signs of a selfish policy and a very ungracious people. That La Marmora will by this brochure pay off an old grudge is far more probable than that he will render a valuable service to his

The Treaty of Vienna.

The Daily News thinks it hardly fair in Mr. Disraeli to raise the ghost of the treaty of Vienna merely in order that it might be ridiculed. It secared comparative peace in Europe for nearly forty years. But to refer to it as an engagement actually in force can only serve to shake public confidence in the observance of other and more recent treaties, about whose continued vitality no question or doubt can arise. Such treaties are those which secure the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg. But it will be time to speak about them, as Mr. Disraell himself admitted, when their neutrality is invaded or menaced. In that case the duty of this country would be plain and manifest, and simply as a matter of self-interest, putting the claims of international morality for the moment out of sight, it cannot be supposed that we out of sight, it cannot be supposed that we should shrink from performing it.

NAPOLEON AT THE FRONT.

His Reception at metz-The 'Sea-Green Smile."

Metz Correspondence London Standard.

Metz Correspondence London Standard.

The Emperor and Prince Napoleon arrived tonight at 7 P. M., therefore the ball will soon open—
the ball where every air is set for a dance of death.
Fact and inevitable inference. As I hurried down
to the letter-box at the railway station, where the
mails are taken up at 7:10 o'clock, the streets were
lined with crowds, half military, half civilian, attending the coming of the sovereign. Curious
rather than enthusiastic those crowds, but excessively good-humored. I had great difficulty in
pushing my way down to the station. The passage
was kept clear by gendarmes on foot and Cent pushing my way down to the station. The passage was kept clear by gendarmes on foot and Cent Gardes on horse, who charged wildly backward and forward now and again, while a picket of trusty Zouaves in their undress of iez and canvas breeches paced under the massive arches of the Porte Serpenoise, By dint of much entreaty I was allowed to pass the barrier guarded by the Zouaves, and got down to the terminus, which was surrounded by all the idlers of Metz, noisy juveniles being by far in the greatest proportion. A shout of "Vive l'Empereur" was raised at intervais by the young blood. But the fact is, Frenchmen do not know how to cheer; a few Paddies should be sent across to teach them. The Cent Gardes (so called because their full strength is 140) curvetted on the Place before the station 1 had just cast my letter into the box when a movehad just cast my letter into the box when a move-ment of the crowd indicated that his Imperial Ma-jesty had come, and was about to enter his bonne ville of Metz for the second time since his accession to the throne. His first visit was on the 27th of September, 1857, on which occasion he stopped two days in the town. Hats were lifted and a hearty cheer was raised, the boys, as youth's tradition is, leading cheerily off. The four Cent Gardes in front drew cheerily off. The four Cent Gardes in front drew their iong, straight swords, wheeled about, and headed the procession at a walk. After them came a pair of outriders in the dark green imperial livery, with creamy buckskin breeches, sitting chestnut horses, with blinkers to their eyes and a chime of Valdat bells round their necks. Then, again, a quartet of Cent Gardes, and, alone, with an open space to himself, a rider in costume of harlequin brilliance, with a beadle's cocked hat over his lordly brow, and huntsman's whip in his yellow-gloved hand. The Emperor's carriage followed, a plain barouche drawn by four horses, ridden by postilions. His Imperial Majesty occupied the right side of the back seat. by four horses, ridden by postilions. His Imperial Majesty occupied the right side of the back seat. He was dressed in the uniform of a general of division, and wore on his left breast a star of the Legion of Honor. "He looks ill," remarked a friend who was beside me; but this friend had never seen him before. A sallow complexion is peculiar to the family. The present Emperor has it; so have Prince Napoleon and Prince Pierre, and so had the Great Captain, from whom the house has its rise, and whose matple-like whom the house has its rise, and whose marble-like wholn the house has its rise, and whose marche-like pallor, turning betimes to an asby tint, is historical. In my judgment, Napoleon III is in excellent health, but a little jaded, as well he may be. He smiled, not the sickly sea-green smile that very incompetent and partial witness, Mr. Kinglake, lent him at Solferino, where, forsooth, he played the role of coward, but a gratified and contented smile. He of coward, but a gratified and contented smile. He was accompanied by General de Waubert de Genlis, and two other aides-de-camp. A squad of Ceni-Gardes followed the carriage, and then came a second, open like the first, containing the Prince Imperial, attended by two officers of rank. The child was pale; he has the delicacy of color of his angust mother, but he was full of boyish animation, and lifted his cap and replaced it almost continuously as the crowd cheered him. At first the populace did not appear to know who the little had in the

KING WILLIAM.

lace did not appear to know who the little lad in the sub-lieutenant's uniform was, but the women, as if

by some acute womanly instinct, sprang to a conclusion at once, and were first and loudest in their cries, "Long live the Prince Imperial." More Cent Gardes clattered by, and then in caleche and pair came Marshal Bazaine; but there was no favor for

even a Marshal of France to-night, and the multi-tude closed in, pressing furiously behind the impe-

rial escort.

His Departure from Berlin for the Field.

A special correspondent of the London News gives the following description of the Prussian King's departure for headquarters:—

If you had been near King William's palace this morning and had remembered the farewell parades of the Royal Guard in 1866, you would have had that year brought very vividly before you. There was the old King in high spirits smiling pleasantly at his men. There was the line of giltering bayonets the men. There was the line of glittering bayonets, the spiked helmets below them, and the silver eagle borne proudly aloft. The First Guard regiment borne proudly aloft. The First Guard regiment was represented by as fine a set of young fellows as you could wish to see. With bearskins on their heads, they would have looked immensely tall, and even with the spiked helmet they had an imposing appearance. The new flags of the regiment were brought out from the palace, covered by their waterproof cases, and were placed on the right of the line. A cheer burst from the crowd, and another louder cheer as King William passed along. His line. A cheer burst from the crowd, and acother louder cheer as King William passed along. His Majesty was on foot, and after inspecting the troops he returned to the steps of the palace to see them march away. Loudly swelled the music above the shouts of the people. Never did men step more closely together than the soldiers of the 1st Regiment. Their feet seemed to strike the payement with the contraction of the step with the contraction. ment. Their feet seemed to strike the pavement with sharp and regular blows. Frederick the Great himself might have approved the discipline of the corps. Now they had left the palace and were moving down the Unter den Linden with a crowd running by their side. Men and boys scrambled after as fast as they could. There was no more shouting, for the people kept their breath for jostling around the street corners and hurrying on to the railway.

This was the final departure. Smart and tidy as the corps looked, it was in heavy marching order-too heavy an order, I think; but let that pass. The soldiers carried everything with them-coats am haversacks, flasks and cooking tins, with a shor haversacks, fasks and cooking tins, with a short sword in addition to the bayonet, and a spare pair of boots to be ready for the chances of the campaign. We have before spoken of Landwehr men, of the great mustering of reserves to defend the country. But here, as we see the Guard regiments set forth, we see the pomp of war as it might be with no Landwehr system. Fine strapping lads, well drilled and well officered, march away to the light strategies of the military hand. Who looks hack lively strains of the military band. Who looks back or doubts the result? Who but is ready to meet Frenchmen, or Russians, or anybody else, when the word is given and the silver eagle is raised on high? They are not such dark, sunburnt warriors as have come from Paris and from Chalons in the Imperial Guard, but if these Prussians meet their rivals in an open field it will be a Roland for an Oliver. So they tramp on to the railway.

SAARBRUCK.

The Emperor's Account of the Capture of the Town by the French on August 2.

Prom Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 4.

A telegraphic despatch from the Emperor's private secretary was received by the Minister of the interior last evening at ten minutes past five, ordering, by his Majesty's direction, the following note to be communicated to the Paris journals:

Matz, Aug. 2.—This day, at eleven in the forencon, the French troops had a serious engagement with the forces of Prussia. Our army assumed the offensive, and, crossing the frontier, invaded the

Prussian territory. Notwithstanding the strength of the enemy's position, some of our battations sufficed to carry the heights which command Saarbruck, and our artillery in a short time succeeded in driving the enemy from the town. The impetuous or set of the French was so great that they suffered but trining loss. The engagement commenced at 11 and terminated

at 1.

The Emperor was present at the operations; and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied his Majesty everywhere, received, on the first battlet of the campaign, the baptism of fire. His presence—aind and coolness in danger were worthy of the name which he bears. His Majesty and the Prince were back at Melz soon after 4.

THE PAST.

Battles Between France and Prussla in the Past-On What side the Victory Lay. The following list of battles which have taken place between the French and Prussian forces in the last two centuries is furnished by a correspondent of the London Daily News:— PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

3. 1767. Rossbach..... Prussians.

	4.0	1758.	.Crefeld	Prussians,	1,000	П
	5.	1759.	Minden	Prussians.		113
			.Grossbeeren	Characteristics and an area		п
			.Dennewitz			
			.Katzbach			
			.Hagelsberg			
			.Kulm		sians.and	
	-	ancan .		Austrians.	ormitted service	
	11.	1818.	.Wartenburg	Prussians.		
			Leipsic		Allies.	
	19.	1814	Brienne Ga Ra			
	1000		thiere)	Prussians.		
	14.	1814	thiere)	Prussians and	Allies.	
	15.	1814.	Craoum	.Prussians and	Allies.	П
			Arcis sur Aube			н
	17.	1814.	.Mostmartre	Prussians and	Allies.	Ш
			.Waterloo			
	19.	1815.	.Wavre	.Prussians.		1
	20.	1815	.Wavre	.English and P	russians.	ľ
			FRENCH VI			п
		1700	Valmy		Allian	U
	L.	1000	Jena & Auerstadt	Propalana	Aines.	п
	2.	LINGS.	Friedland	Dengaiona and	Danalavia	н
	0.	1010	Lutzen	Prossians and	Russians,	ш
	*	Till C	Montmirail	Descritore	Russians,	Ш
	D.	1014	Monterou	Prouplane and	Attion	и
	0.	7074			Tallings.	н
	29/8		UNDECIDED		**********	L
	1.	1807.	.Eylau	Prussians and	Russians,	L
ı	2.	1813.	Bautzen	Prussians and	Russians.	ŀ
ı	3.	1815.	Ligny	Prussians and	Russians.	н
	4.	1813	.Dresden	No Prussians.		1

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Its Suspension of Specie Payments and Financial Condition.

The New York Tribune, in an article on the

suspension of specie payments by the Bank of rance, save:-

The grave measure of suspending specie payments, adopted by the Bank of France, suggests inquiry into the affairs of that concern. The bank possessed on the 28th ult. the large sum of \$228,873,536-94 in coin and bullion (reckoning 5 francs to the dollar), while the notes issued amounted to \$305,457,720, or about the circulation of the National Banks of this country. The deposits in Paris and the provinces amounted to \$116,672,346·14, which illustrates the widespread interests affected by the course adopted, in both private and commercial cir-

The statement above quoted proves that the bank is in a perfectly solvent condition. It is, therefore, only as a war measure of the most urgent character that the present step can be accounted for, the directors having until quite recently not even deigned to take into consideration the suggestions of some journals in favor

of suspension. There have, however, been many indications that the bank was drifting towards suspension. Finding that many were demanding coin for notes, the bank last month took advantage of silver still being a legal-tender, to get rid of the enormous mass of silver coin that for years has incumbered its vaults. To applicants for eash notes it gave half in gold and half in silver; then it changed, and gave 5 per cent. in gold, and 95 per cent. in silver; and afterwards it offered only part in silver and the rest in 50 franc notes. There was nothing of course to prevent the 50 franc notes being at once presented for payment, but in that case the holders were reimbursed entirely in silver. The bank thus did a good stroke of business, but the public were annoyed at being obliged to receive the heavy, cumbersome, inconvenient, and almost forgotten five-franc pieces. Money-changers, of whom there are a multitude in Paris, were en their however, delighted with the resolution of the bank. They levied "fancy prices" on the public who wanted gold for notes or silver, and received 5 to 6 per cent. premium in their more important dealings.

The subject of suspending specie payments considerably engaged the attention of the French press. In the *Debats M. Leon Say*, well-known for his writings on political economy, said, on the question of establishing a forced currency:

"It unfortunately happens that there are many people who cease to reason when you talk to them of Prussia, and who would let the most fatal injury of Prussia, and who would let the most ratal injury be done to their country if one could contrive to give such acts the false colors of patriotism. Forced currency means bankruptcy, it is the avowal of im-potence and weakness, and we are not struck by either one or the other; such is what should be said in a spirit of patriotism, for it is to our honor, and it is true. Unlike Prussia, we have a commerce which the preliminaries of war have not stopped. And yet with a stroke of the pen there are people who would have us lose the advantage of that admirable situation. To do so would be simply madness. The Bank of France has 1200 millions in coin to meet the 1400 millions in notes; and they would have it published the meet the country to the control of the control licly fail to meet its engagements! We can only re-peat that this would be folly; they may hope for it

in Prussia, but it will not occur in France." He proceeds to argue that Prussia could not withdraw gold from France without giving an equivalent, which hostilities render it impossible for her to do, but he ignores the fact that the bank would have to contend with the demand for coin which military reverses would arouse among French note-holders and depositors. Evidence of this is seen in the run on last Friday and Saturday, when some persons had to wait five hours for their turn, and 7,000,000 francs in coin were paid out. He concludes by remarking "that of the securities held in Prussia there is but one kind negotiable abroad, that is, American bonds, but if these be exported, it will not be to France, but to America, which has been for some time absorbing her own public funds, and continually offers vendors better prices than they can procure in The Parlement and other journals took the

opposite view, and recommended every possible means to prevent French gold from reaching The history and organization of the Bank of

France may be briefly stated. In 1715 a bank was founded in Paris under that name, which was two years subsequently changed to the Royal Bank. Under this organization it remained ustil 1803, when having been unsuccessful it was placed upon its present basis as the Bank of France, with a capital of 70,000,000 of france, which was in 1806 increased to 90,000,000 of which was in 1806 increased to trans. It is, as shown already, a bank of deposit. discount, and circulation; its own notes payable on issuing its own notes payable on demand, and having exclusive monopoly of that privilege for the entire country. It is a public institution, the Government appointing a governor and two deputy governors, all of whom must be stockholders in the bank. The affairs of the institution are managed by a council-general of 20 members, who are elected by 200 of the principal stockholders. It has branches at Rouen, Nantes, St. Etienne, Rheims, and other towns.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Aug. 16—2 P. M.—American securities steady. Eric, 18. Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

Livenpool, Aug. 16.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to August 15, 15,000 daies. Red Western wheat, 8s. 10d. ess. 11d.; receipts of wheat for three days, 15,000 quarters, all American. Tallow, 44s.

TICKET SPECULATORS.

They are Finally Brought to Grief.

It is reasonable to believe that every free white citizen in the country has seen the play of Rip Fan Winkle once, and it is almost morally certain that every one of them lives in the profound determination to see it again at the first opportunity. Upon no other hypothesis can the assault upon Booth's Theatre last night be explained. There was a large mass meeting about the doors for haif an hour before they were opened, in the centre of which a group of ticket speculators impersonated orators. And the dense throng pouring down Twenty-third street suggested in all but its dress and eagerness a possible exhibition of free fireworks somewhere in the Sixth avenue. As it was impossible for this assemblage to get their tickets simultaneously, the more patient fell into a long queue and the impatient were beset by the speculators. It was understood that a scheme had been formed by the managers to crush the sidewalk peddlers, and the opening night of the scason here and at Niblo's was expected to be a test of the strength of the two parties. At both these establishments the tickets purchased of the speculators were refused at the doors. They managed, however, in the hurry and excitement, to sell a great many, and the consequence was that in a little while the sidewalks were made exceedingly lively by men demanding their money back, and by speculators threatening all sorts of legal vengeance upon the managers. At Niblo's a placard was exhibited on the walk, notifying the public that tickets purchased there would be refused. Nothing of this kind was visible at Booth's, and very many gentlemen desirous of obtaining seats before the house became full were induced to pay large premiums for them only to have the tickets refused at the entrance,—N. Y. World to day. Tney are Finally Brought to Grief.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870. The city national banks gave us last night a very unfavorable statement of accounts for the past week, the effect of which may be to harden past week, the effect of which may be to harden the rates of loans, at least at the bank counters, and ultimately on the street also. There is a falling off in the deposits of \$1,321,575, in legal-tenders of \$753,495, and in specie of \$282,831. This is a very heavy loss when taken in connec-tion with minor losses during the past eight weeks, and it looks as if we were destined to have a sharp monetary pinch when the regular fall trade opens. A speculative movement in stocks at the same time would increase the em-barrassment of business men materially. Rates barrassment of business men materially. Rates are not changed as yet, but very firm.

Gold opened weak, in response to the recent Prussian successes, but subsequently advanced: opening price at 116%; closing price at noon about 117%.

Government bonds are moderately active, foreign buyers being again in the market.

Prices have advanced about 1/2 per cent.

Prices have advanced about 1/4 per cent.

Stocks were moderately active, but prices show no substantial change. In State loans there were sales of the war coupon 6s at 103, and 6s, 3d series, at 111. Old City 6s sold at 10134, and new do. at 10114.

Reading Railroad sold at 481/8; Camden and Amboy at 1163/4; Pennsylvania at 583/4; Lehigh Valley at 573/4; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45/6/453/4. Philadelphia and Eric was in quite lively demand and sold at 271/4 b. o.

The balance of the list was steady, but the transactions were unimportant. A few shares of Mechanics' Bank sold at 32, and Central Transportation at 511/4.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. ### Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Fall Reported by De Hav \$4000 Pa 68 W L Cp.
1015...103
\$3 sh Reading R...48½
\$4000 N Penna 6s.ls. 96
\$1100 City 6s, N.ls.101½
\$2000 do...18.101½
\$2000 do...18.101½
\$1500 do...18.101½
\$1500 do...18.101½
\$1500 Phila & E.7s. 8s
3 sh Mech Bank. 32
11 sh C & Am R.ls.115¼
\$0 do...53,115½
\$40 sh Cent Trans...51½

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114%(2015; 5-208 of 1862, 112%(2012); do. 1854, 111@111%; do. Nov. 1865, 111%(2011); do. do., July, 110@110%; do. do., 1867, 110%(2011); do. do., July, 110@110%; do. do., 1867, 110%(2011); do. 1868, 110%(2011); do. do., 1867, 110%(2011); do. do., 1867, 110%(2011); do. do., 1867, 110%(2011); do. do., 1868, 110%(2011); do. 1868, 111%(2011); do. 1868, 111%(2011); do. 1868, 111%(2011); do. 1868, do. 110%(2011); d

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16 .- The Flour market continues dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales foot up 400@500 barrels, including superfine at \$5.50@5.75; extras at \$6@6.37%; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$6.50@7.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7@ 7.50; Ohio do. do. at \$7.25@7.75, and fancy brands at \$8@8.75, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and, with

liberal receipts and large offerings, prices favor buyers. Sales of 3000 bushels, including new Western red at \$1.43@1.45; do. white at \$1.45@1.50; and old Pennsylvania and Obio red at \$1.47@1.50. Rye is Pennsylvania and Ohio red at \$1.47@1.50. Rye is steady at \$1 for new Delaware. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of yellow at \$1@1.05, and Western mixed at \$5@96c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels new Western at 31@53c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton.

Whisky is lower. 60 barrels Western iron-bound sold at \$50.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 16 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Br. bark Tropic Bird, Durkee, Cronstadt, B. Crawley Schr Reading RR. No. 93, Hendricks, New Haven,

Sinnickson & Co. Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Fair Haven, Schr Hazleton, Cummings, Taunton, do. Schr Sophie Wilson, Walls, East Cambridge, do. Schr Young America, Patton, Albany, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamer Nevada, Gumley, from Hartford, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Louis C. Madeira, Mosslander, 2 days from Cardenas, with sugar to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br. brig John Sanderson, Coulter, 2 days from Matanzas, with old iron to Davis & Warner—vessel to Sonder & Adams.

o Souder & Adams. Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendricks, from Boston. Schr E. S. McShane, Ayres, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Star of Hope, Petterson, from Memel for Philadelphia, at Elsinore 28th nit.
Ship Covadonga, Vives, hence, cleared at Gisraltar 27th uit, for Alexandria.
Nor. bars Vasa, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 18th inst., lat 40 28, long. 69, by a New York pilot boat.
Bars Evelina, from Boston for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst., off Nantucket lightship, by a New York pilot boat.
Bark Wallace, Jordan, hence, arrived at Antwern

Bark Wallace, Jordan, hence, arrived at Antwerp Bark Venus, Purdy, hence, arrived at Antwerp 4th

Bark Maria, Mortensen, kence, arrived at Barcelona 27th ult.

Bark Eugenia, Larrabee, hence, arr'd at Corunna Bark Laboromus, Porter, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, was off Dover 2d inst. Bark Ankather, Hendrickson, hence for Scettin, at Elsinore 28th ult.